

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XXVIII.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1910.

NO. 24

Arizona's Wealth Known for Centuries.

That the first white men were attracted to Arizona early in the sixteenth century, when the Spaniards, having conquered Mexico, heard stories of fabulous treasure among the tribes toward the north and turned their expeditions in that direction, is a recent discovery, says the Tucson Star.

In 1539 Viceroy Mendoza of Mexico sent an expedition under Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar, to investigate the tales of great riches among the northern Indians. Niza crossed what is now the southern boundary of the territory, near the present town of Nogales, was received in a friendly manner by the Pima Indians, along the Gila, and traveled northward across the Little Colorado; but here natives became so hostile that he abandoned further advance and returned to Mexico. This was about the time the French were conducting explorations in the St. Lawrence valley. In 1540 a second expedition left Mexico under command of Francisco Coronado, following nearly the same route as Niza, but penetrating farther north, one of the scouting parties discovering the Grand Canyon. Coronado returned, discouraged at finding none of the treasure which he sought, but had opened the way for the spread of the Christian religion among the tribes, which was now inaugurated, although no further explorations were attempted in this direction for some 40 years.

While these examinations were being made in the eastern part of Arizona, expeditions were also fitted out for operation in the west. In 1539, Francisco De Ulloa sailed to the head of the Gulf of California, but did not ascend the Colorado river, not even seeing it, but assumed from appearances that such a river existed and indicated it on a rough map which he prepared. The discovery of the Colorado was saved for another Spanish explorer, Hernando de Alarcon, who in 1540 sailed up the river a distance of 85 Spanish leagues (234 miles), the exploration ending probably near the present town of Ehrenburg.

Along the Colorado river little of interest appears to have been accomplished until about 1690 to 1702, when Father Kino spent most of this period traveling the Gila and Colorado rivers and mapping the country. In the eastern portion of the territory, following the expedition of Coronado, in 1540, there were years of little historical importance, although the parties were making constant efforts to convert the savage tribes. The hostility of the Apaches made their effort practically fruitless until about 1732, when the mission of San Xavier was established, a few miles south of Tucson. The main portion of this mission is still standing. Subsequent to 1732 the events of interest to the present article relate mainly to the Colorado river.

In 1771 Father Garces traveled down the Gila to its confluence with the Colorado, and thence down this latter stream to its mouth. In 1774 this same priest was a member of an expedition which followed the Gila to its mouth, crossed the Colorado near Yuma, and then journeyed across the desert to San Gabriel and Monterey, in California.

In 1775-6 Father Garces explored the Colorado from the Gila to the present site of Camp Mohave, and in 1780 he established the mission of Purisima Concepcion opposite the mouth of the Gila and on the site where Fort Yuma was constructed 70 years afterward. During the same year he also established the mission of San Pedro and San Pablo, which was situated upon the right bank of the river, a few miles below the town of Yuma. Both of these missions were destroyed in 1781 by the Indians, and about 50 Spaniards, including Garces and three other priests, were killed. The first Americans appeared on the Colorado about 1825, when James O. Pattie, a trapper, made two trips down the Gila, and in 1826 went up the Colorado from the Gila and across the Rocky Mountains. In 1826, another trapper,

Jebediah S. Smith, on his second overland trip to California, traversed the Colorado from the mouth of the Virgin river to the present crossing of the Santa Fe railroad.

Great Strike in Depths Of Merger.

As was told by the Tribune yesterday morning, ore that will run five ounces in gold, or 100\$ per ton, has been opened in the drift on the 1000-foot level of the Clermont workings of the Goldfield Consolidated. The story was told conservatively, and must be accepted by the public in that light. The fact, as plainly stated will dawn upon them and sink into the innermost depths of their realization long before they have forgotten the unkind and adverse things that have recently been said about the 1000-foot level by people who never had a boot inside of it, or within 1000 feet of it.

But the fact of the thing remains, that across the drift on the 1000-foot level of the Clermont shaft there is tonight ore across the drift on its "strike" that will assay by mine samples more than 100\$ in gold per ton.

The heading of the drift, which is exploring not more than six feet in width of an ore-bearing dyke that is at least forty feet wide, is in ore that easily runs 100\$ in gold per ton. This is gold, carried in quartz that shows tellurium and bismuth crystals—and, disputing assertions of the "copper crank," there is not enough copper in a ton of it to make a copper cent piece. The values are in gold—five ounces of the royal metal per ton, and there is none of the much-vaunted "bronze" metal to it. Along the vein, from the moment the crosscut hit it, and where the drift has shown values from 1\$ to 5\$ or 12\$ per ton, as the ore channel was being approached, the vein is as clean of the alleged copper values as an "immune" is clear of chicken-pox.

The ore that is now in sight in the breast of the drift on the 1000-foot level has come in as clean, with its values nothing but in gold, as a white shirt ever came from the laundry. Every evidence is that the Clermont shaft workings can continue downward indefinitely, far below where the ingenuity of man can extract the ore, and it will always be a "gold" mine.

Development of the "ore" on the 1000 level has not progressed far enough for anyone to say whether it may be four feet or forty feet of values that may closely approach the showing of the 750 level, where there is a stope more than twenty-five feet wide that will average as good as 500\$ per ton. This ore, although not averaging so rich, has been opened with fifteen-foot sill floors below it and running down to the 900 level. The same ore channel has been opened by a raise from the 1000 level, and the ore is there in a mighty convincing shape. It has a certain well defined "rake," dip and "strike," and 100\$ ore has been encountered on the 1000 level several days before the public had been given reason to anticipate it, so far as the management had announced.—Goldfield Tribune.

Dirt is Flying on Double Track.

Several carloads of horses to be employed in the grade work for the Santa Fe double track were unloaded at Flagstaff yesterday afternoon and will begin work this morning. Trainmaster Duffield went to Flagstaff yesterday to see that the horses and outfit were properly unloaded.

There is another outfit, largest on the line, to be unloaded in Williams within a week or ten days. The definite date for the beginning of the work has not yet been determined.

Men were arriving at Flagstaff on every train during this week and all of them were given work this morning. The men are coming to Williams during the coming week to be on hand when the dirt begins to fly here.

Supt. Mitchell, who is in charge of the construction will make his headquarters in this city. He has rented a house here and his family will arrive in Williams in a few days. All the heads of the construction will bring their families and make their headquarters in this city.—Williams News.

Butte Deal is Under Way.

A New York City dispatch says:—B. B. Thayer, president of the Anaconda Copper company, has gone to Butte for the purpose of making property appraisals and rounding up conditions in general, incident to an increase in the capital stock of the Anaconda Copper company from 1,200,000 shares to 6,000,000 shares in order to acquire properties of other companies located in the Butte district. Mr. Thayer is accompanied by experts who will assist in appraising the different mines.

On March 23, the Anaconda shareholders will meet to vote upon the proposition of increasing the capital stock. After this meeting, meetings of the Boston & Montana, Washoe and other companies will be held for the purpose of taking up the matter of transferring these respective concerns to the Anaconda.

The Amalgamated owns all the stock of the Boston & Montana and Butte and Boston, and supposedly about 55 per cent of the stock of the Anaconda company. It is believed, however, that Amalgamated interests have accumulated considerable additional Anaconda stock over the last several months. The Amalgamated also has an option on a large amount of Butte Coalition stock, a company which will be included in the merger.

The reasons for the proposed increase in Anaconda stock involve considerations of difficult and complicated legal questions, as well as those relating to the economical and efficient management of the business operations of the different companies. The merger of the Butte properties is expected to greatly reduce operating costs as well as improve conditions in the Butte camp in general. Development work and the introduction of economies in general will be carried on more aggressively than ever before when the various mines and smelters are operating under a single control.

The time for depositing Nevada Consolidated stock in exchange for Utah Copper stock expires today. The Phillips interests claim the Guggenheim interests lack majority. Whether or not this is the case will be established at the meeting today. The merging of the Utah and the minority stock of the Nevada Consolidated, and the consolidation of the Butte mines, means a definite step toward the big copper merger, which may include mines with an aggregate production of 800,000,000 pounds of copper a year.

Many leading copper interests believe the big merger will go through, although it is generally known that no progress outside of merging Amalgamated and Guggenheim properties has been made as yet. Interests favorable to the combine declare the smaller mergers will greatly simplify the big merger, providing it can be brought about without legal entanglements.

It is generally understood that the Morgan-Rockefeller interests will take no decided action in the matter of a merger until they have in their possession a clearer interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust act. As one financier put it: "If the Tobacco and Standard Oil decisions permit the amalgamation of the properties along the lines proposed the copper merger will go through without delay."

Old Delamar May Soon Be Revived.

H. A. Wilson, who is said to be a representative of the American Smelting & Refining company, has been conducting an examination of the Bamberger-Delamar mine at Delamar. Mr. Wilson is reported as having stated that the Magnolia, the first producing mine in the camp of Delamar will eventually become the greatest gold producer in Lincoln county.

The Magnolia was first located by the Furgeson Bros. in 1892; they shipped large quantities of high grade ore by wagon to Milford, Utah. On attaining depth the ore proved to be of the same nature as Butte City, Mont., gold and silver on top, later developing into copper, requiring smelting facilities. Having nothing but a free milling plant the Delamar company had

to close the mine. Now that it is understood the railroad company has decided that the Bennett Springs route is the most advisable, the people of Delamar feel that prosperity lies in their path.—Pioche Record.

Nelson Group in Bradshaws is Sold.

George P. Harrington, who returned to Prescott, Tuesday, from a business trip to the east, gave out the important news yesterday that the closing of the deal in the purchase of the Nelson group of mines, in the Bradshaws, had been effected, and in addition, it was the intention to begin operations immediately. The syndicate taking over these mines is incorporated, and is known as the Nelson Mining company, being composed of some of the wealthiest residents of Philadelphia, Pa. It is also a close corporation, and a heavy payment in cash was made, the total amount involved not being made known.

In a few days a camp will be built, and the installing of hoisting and other machinery to be considered immediately, the purpose of the new organization being to get to work in exploiting the ground as soon as accommodations for miners can be effected.

In the deal are included a group of three mines, the Dividend, Lone Jack and Jack Pot, all of which in years gone by have been opened at various points extensively, and mainly by tunnels. They are situated less than one mile from the old mill of the Crowned King Mining company, in a northeasterly direction, and enjoy an excellent name in mining circles through the heavy production given when operated by their former owner, the late John Nelson, a son-in-law of Mr. Harrington. At that time several shipments were made to the El Paso smelters, netting 40\$ per ton in gold.

An immense vein is shown through the development, and it is the current belief that the fissure at that point is nothing more than a continuation of the Gladiator-War Eagle system, the character of the ores being identical and having the same geological make-up. This in itself is said to be the motive that prompted the early closing of the deal, and in which the big showing that is made on the belt near by was a strong indication of the merit of the Nelson mines. Mr. Harrington also stated that the purchasing syndicate would proceed to patent their interests immediately, anticipating

the value of the combination acquired and were jubilant at the prospects of getting to work to make their determinations as fast as men and money could accomplish the task.

Several members of the company will visit the ground in a short time, and the selection of a superintendent would be considered immediately. This is one of the strongest syndicates that has been formed in recent years in mining work for that section, and indicates the desirability of the field for practical operations on broad lines.—Prescott Journal-Miner.

Hundred Ton Daily From Warrior.

Shipments of ore from the mine of the Warrior Development company have been made at the rate of 100 tons daily during the month of February. This ore is chrysocolla and averages about 10 per cent copper.

The advance work now in progress on the 300-foot level of the mine consists of putting up a raise in block No. 38, and of driving a drift westward. The raise measures fifty feet and is in ore of good commercial grade. The west drift is opening up a body of high grade copper ore, the dimensions of which can be in no measure determined at the present stage of development.

The Star churn drill is now working at its second location on the Montgomery claim. The drill hole is fifty feet deep and is in decite. Sinking is progressing at the rate of about twenty-eight feet a day. The Warrior Development company is employing about seventy-five men in mining and surface work.—Silver Belt.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are safe, sure and reliable, and have been praised by thousands of women who have been restored to health through their gentle aid and curative properties. Sold by all dealers.

Notice of Stockholders' Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the Arizona, California and Nevada Telephone Company will be held on Monday, April 4th, 1910, at the office of the company, Room 1024 Central Bldg., 6th & Main Sts., Los Angeles, California, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the meeting.

N. W. TARR,
Secretary.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 21, 1910.
First insertion March 12—2 April.

No Alum

Fifty Years
the Standard

Dr. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER

A Guarantee of Light, Sweet,
Pure, Wholesome Food

No Lime
Phosphate